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THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

VOL. XIII THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917 No. 18

INTERNATIONAL LAW TO BECOME PARAMOUNT AFTER THE WAR

Hon. Frank C. Partridge Takes Optimistic View of Future of Internationalism

Governor Horace F. Graham Addresses Students at Charter Day Exercises

The usual method of commemorating the granting of the charter to Middlebury College was dispensed with this year for the first time. In its place special chapel exercises were held at the usual hour of 10 o'clock at which the students were addressed by His Excellency, Governor Graham, and the Honorable Frank C. Partridge of Proctor. The usual custom has been to hold a mass-meeting of the entire college in the McCullough Gymnasium at which the charter was read by the president of the senior class. An outside speaker was generally secured. Last year the program was varied by introducing a number of student speakers who gave expression from the students' point of view to the ways in which the college might realize its most successful year.

The exercises were opened by the singing of The Star Spangled Banner, after which Ex-President Brainerd offered prayer. The college was very fortunate in having as its guests, Governor Horace F. Graham and the Hon. Frank C. Partridge of Proctor, former minister to Morocco.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM SPEAKS

President Thomas introduced Governor Graham, who spoke a few words of advice for the war time student. It is the duty, he said, of everyone in college to train himself to the highest efficiency. When this terrible world struggle is at an end it will clearly be the duty of the college men and women to go out into the world to shoulder the greatest burdens connected with the reorganization of everything that has been overthrown by the war. The men who have gone on to the firing line are doing their most and best for humanity and liberty. Those who remain in the colleges and universities should also do their part. Governor Graham was heartily applauded by the students and visitors.

After the singing of Kipling's Recessional by the college choir the Hon. Frank C. Partridge, a student of Middlebury in the class of '81, delivered an address on "The Future of International Law", a topic most appropriate in these times when international law has been utterly repudiated by the German government. Mr. Partridge said in part:

The growth of international law is one of the last phases in the evolution of society. The Greeks did not admit the equality of other nations; the rest of the world was barbarian. Roman dominion became world-wide, but it did not recognize any international rights—simply the supremacy of Roman authority. Nor were the dark ages calculated to develop international law. It really had its beginning in the 17th century with the writings of a Dutch publicist commonly known by the Latinized name of Grotius. He was the first to attempt to formulate rules of international intercourse based on conceptions of Justice and the essential independence and equality of all sovereign states. A century and a half ago Lord Mansfield said, and how much truer it is now, that international law is "founded upon justice, equity, convenience, the reason of the thing and confirmed by long usage."

The part of the United States in the development of international law is a much more conspicuous one than is generally understood. In these days we hear much of the freedom of the seas. The United States, even in the days of its weakness, was the first great defender of the seas. Our intrepid Commodore Decatur forced the Barbary States to agree by treaty to respect the peaceful commerce of this country. Until then all nations had submitted to their piracy or paid them tribute. We fought the war of 1812 with Great Britain in protest against its claims of right to search our ships and impress our seamen. Our final course in the Trent affair during the Civil War was based on our historic position in this regard. One of our warships had forcefully removed from an English merchant ship two representatives of the Confederacy. Public opinion in this country strongly defended our action, but Mr. Seward frankly acknowledged that it was contrary to that freedom of the seas for which he had always contended, and surrendered Mason and Slidell.

The law of neutrality which we have heard invoked so often the last three years owes much to the efforts of this country. In the wars between Great Britain and France after our Revolution both parties undertook to force or draw us into the struggle. The French minister assumed to fit out privateers within our territory and otherwise to use it as a base of operations. Ideas with respect to neutrality were very ill defined, but Washington's administration in spite of a hostile public sentiment laid down certain rules which ought to regulate the action of a neutral country; and the position then taken was the real foundation of the law of neutrality. Our foreign enlistment act in 1818 was virtually a codification of the whole law upon the subject. "Those proceedings of the Udited States" says an eminent English writer, "from 1793 to 1818 marked an era in the development of the rights and obligations of neutral powers."

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MIDD IS THRILLED BY STIRRING CAMPAIGN FOR FRIENDSHIP FUND

$2,400 Raised In Response To Summons For War Relief

Dr. Alfred Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy Makes Urgent Appeal For Student Aid

Following closely upon the subscription of a $1000 Liberty Bond for the college, described in last week's Campus, came a second call for heroic giving, and again the students of Middlebury rose to the occasion and proved equal to the emergency.

Thursday evening, November 1, seventeen of the women were called to a meeting in Pearsons Social Hall. Miss Helen Farquhar, a student secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, addressed the gathering. At the same time fifteen of the men held a meeting at Hepburn Hall where Dr. Lawrence was the speaker. The plan of the Students' Friendship War Fund was placed before these representatives of the student body and their co-operation was asked in putting through a whirlwind campaign in Middlebury.

The idea of the Students' Friendship War Fund was conceived at a gathering of secretaries from the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations at Niagara Falls this summer. Dr. John R. Mott proposed that the students of America should raise at least $1,000,000 to be used as follows: $500,000 to be devoted to the relief of the men in the prison camps of Europe. $200,000 to be used on the training camps in this country, $200,000 for the benefit of the women in the warring countries and $100,000 for Y. W. C. A. work in the army cantonments of this country. The plan met with instant approval from the delegates at the convention and machinery was set in motion to bring the proposition to the attention of American students at the earliest possible moment.

On Friday morning Dr Alfred Stearns, headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, appeared before the student body at the chapel exercises in behalf of the Friendship Fund. Dr. Stearns pictured the desperate condition of the men who have the misfortune to be taken prisoners in the war, and without any sensational appeal to the emotions of his audience, he stated the plain facts in the most compelling manner. The fact that American soldiers are even now in some of those prison camps and that the number will increase as the war goes on lent special force to his statements. In these European prison camps are thousands of students from the great schools and universities of Europe, educated men used to every refinement, herded like cattle in unspeakable filth, with scarcely enough food to sustain life, without adequate shelter or clothing, and nothing to do from one day's end to the other, not knowing how the tide of war is turning, not knowing how their dear ones at home are faring, and often imagining the worst. It is no wonder that these men go insane by the thousands. The miracle is that any of them retain their sanity.

The campaign, which was under the auspices of the War Service Committee, began immediately after chapel with the assembling of the two groups of workers for each side of the college to plan their respective methods of procedure. Each student was assigned to a member of one or other of the groups for personal solicitation. The members of each group handed in their pledges first to give the fund a good impetus and the average was about $12 per capita. The faculty members averaged $30. A most thorough and exciting campaign was carried on throughout the day.

At one twenty o'clock a mass meeting of the women was held in the old Chapel. President Thomas told of his experiences with the Young Men's Christian Association on the Mexican border a year ago last summer. He emphasized the fact that if in camps provided with the best of everything that our government could buy the men stood in dire need of organized amusement, how much more must those men in the prison camps of Europe need it. A mass meeting of the men was held that evening at seven o'clock in the gymnasium. Dr. Stearns made an especially stirring address.

At nine o'clock in Pearsons Social Hall there was a joint meeting of the men and women's committee to hear the report of the day's work. Dean Wright presided. As he rose to make the report a breathless silence prevailed followed by wild applause as he announced that though nearly seventy of the students remained to be heard from, the total receipts thus far from students and faculty amounted to $2,186. Middlebury has set the goal at $2,500. We hope to be able to announce in next week's Campus that the entire sum has been raised.

The success of this campaign lies not alone in the amount pledged, though that in itself is a cause for gratification. Of deeper significance were the earnestness with which the workers went at their task, and the many instances of self-denial among those who subscribed. A number of men who had planned to go to Northfield on the following day to see the Norwich game gave up the trip and turned over the money which they would have spent to the Friendship Fund. Among the women there were incidents which involved an even greater degree of self-denial. Such cases revealed a gen-

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The Middlebury Campus.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STUDENTS OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Published every Wednesday of the college year excepting holidays observed by the college.

Entered as second-class matter, February 28, 1913, at the post office at Middlebury, Vermont, under the Act of March, 1879.

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Vol. XIII. NOVEMBER 7, 1917. No. 18

EDITORIAL.

A False Note

The activities of the college during the past two weeks give most gratifying evidence of the ability of the old college to rally to the support of a really great cause. This is clearly indicated elsewhere in this issue. Few had the temerity to hope for so successful a campaign in the interests of war relief following so closely on the heels of the Liberty Loan.

Let us not allow these facts to divert us from the thoughtful consideration of recent incidents indicative of a spirit still existing in the student body which is not only entirely out of harmony with that which should prevail during our great struggle, but points to a far more serious esprit de corps. That our chapel service should be rudely interrupted is in itself bad enough, but when this act is perpetrated at a time best calculated to produce unusual embarrasament the situation demands that the right thinking men and women of Middlebury should assume an attitude hostile to the malicious element which prompted it. It is indeed serious when upper-classmen will stoop to participate in a premeditated plan to work spite on the officials of the college at an occasion commemorating the most important date in our history as an institution.

Those familiar with the circumstances cannot successfully maintain that a few unthinking lads were indulging in a Hallowe'en prank. College men are aware of the courtesy due to guests of the institution, nor do they for a mere Hallowe'en joke attempt to thoroughly demoralize an important chapel function at which guests of distinction are present.

For some years past the students have been clamoring for an "honor system" at Middlebury. These same individuals fail to understand what the word honor means. So long as it is interpreted as the duty or right to shield another in committing an affront to the college and its members, it is safe to assume that the "honor system" will not come into vogue. Honor demands that the student body shall insist on a square deal; that when a group of its members have committed an offence their acts shall be exposed by it and themselves censured. In this instance little has been said or done. Each one is content to let the other go his way, and our chapel is desecrated with impunity. It speaks ill for us that such an act should have been possible. It is an ill omen indeed when it passes unheeded.

Middlebury's Patriotism

In the world crisis of today Middlebury is not failing in her usual patriotism. The response of the noble old college to the country's call is no less vigorous and loyal than in past years. She is offering not only soldiers and sailors but those of her students not in active service are doing their utmost to further the cause.

The spirit of the students is expressed by the manner in which they have given up many of the usual class affairs. The freshmen have decided not to hold their class banquet, realizing that the pleasure of it would be trifling as compared with that which the money put into it could bring to "our boys in France."

The sophomores are planning for a very inexpensive Hop. By simplifying the dance they hope to make a profit which will be given to the Friendship War Fund.

The Kaleidoscope which is of interest to everyone connected with the college, faculty as well as students, has been eliminated by the juniors. The class of 1919 recognized the fact that the money which would be spent on the book could be utilized to a far better effect in patriotic causes.

These are not the only things that Middlebury is relinquishing that she may do her utmost. The thousand dollar Liberty Loan bond purchased two weeks ago was considered a splendid offer of student aid but that shows only a small part of Middlebury's patriotism. The Friendship War Fund met with hearty welcome and support by faculty and students and there is not the slightest doubt that Middlebury is doing her share in the movement.

And Middlebury will meet future demands with the same spirit with which she has greeted those of the past.

COMMUNICATION

Reasons for Military Training

We have undertaken to obtain for ourselves, as best we may, some of the fundamentals of military training. It has been decided to devote to the drill the hour from a quarter past four till a quarter after five on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The hearty co-operation of every man is desired. We do not expect to achieve anything wonderful, but we are resolved to do the best we can under the circumstances. Many of us, we believe, were at first not at all enthusiastic to attempt this training under the conditions as they are here. May we indicate some of the reasons why this was so.

First we have no thoroughly trained men to lead and instruct us. We felt that we would be able to accomplish no more during the whole college year than could be secured from the intensive work of a military camp in two weeks, or a month at most. We considered that the training we would be able to get would not be sufficient to warrant taking so much time as would be required. But mainly, we were somewhat reluctant because we didn't want to get more uneasy about our presence in college. Most of us are under the draft age, many of us are not, but all of us are susceptible to being much moved by the call of our country's cause. Our justification for being here in college now rather than in active service or in some productive occupation is that we have believed that we could ultimately be of more service to our country by getting a sound, thorough education to prepare and train us for a measure of leadership in the future work of the nation. We cannot do justice to our regular college work if our minds are constantly burdened with anxiety as to whether we are doing our part in this struggle. We had made up our minds that it was best to continue in college, and that it was up to us to do the very best we are capable of doing. Excellence in our college work is, for very many of us, our only justification for being here at all. Now we felt at first that the bringing in of military training would operate to keep us all nerved up because of our duty to the immediate military needs of the war, to the certain distraction of mind from college work.

Quite likely our apprehensions were greater than was justified, so far as the effect of our simple military drill is concerned. But we fear the dreaded result has come, from quite another source, namely, the campaign for the Friendship Fund. That campaign has greatly intensified the restless spirits among us. Combined with the effect of the recent German advance into Italy and the reported presence of our own troops in the front line trenches in France, it makes many a man of us reflect seriously as to whether college is the place for him now.

We have got to fight that uneasy spirit. Perhaps our hearty devotion to the military training as we have undertaken it will serve in a way to lessen our discontent. By doing the best we can in that training, for the benefit of one and all, we shall feel that we are doing the best we can toward our own military preparation. We believe, most of us, that we are due for active military service in this war sooner or later. Then let's give our hearty moral and active support to the drill here because it will make us feel better about staying in college and because it will bind all our men together in a common spirit of loyalty to our country. And let's fight our uneasiness as best we can, study hard, play well, and bide our time.

PAUL PITKIN.

Military Drill Reorganized

After the chapel exercises last Tuesday morning the men of the college under the leadership of Mr. Danolds voted to adopt a volunteer system of military training. The first drill was held in the gym on Wednesday afternoon. The men were captained by Danolds and drilled in squads by Olsen, Furber, Watson and others of some experience. They were taught how a soldier should stand, how to salute, how to form in even, straight lines, to march and turn in step, and one or two simple squad formations. About forty-five men were on hand for the first drill. It is earnestly hoped that a hundred men will give faithful attendance to the work.

It was voted to devote to the drill the hour from 4:15 to 5:15 on Monday and Thursday afternoons. Probably nothing more than squad drills will be attempted for some time. The men are to be grouped in squads according to height and each squad is to have a regular leader. The drills will be held in the gym when the weather conditions prevent outside work. The enthusiastic support of this work by every man in college is desired and is needed.

"PEPPY" RALLY IN GYM

Joint Meeting of Friendship Fund With Norwich Rally Proves a Big Success

It has been a long time since Midd has witnessed a real live rally like the one that was held in the Gym last Friday night before the game with Norwich. Not only was the rally a huge success but so also was the Friendship Fund meeting which was linked with the rally and which the men supported just as heartily. From the moment cheer leader Everitt called for a Long Middlebury Cheer with three teams on the end until the meeting was adjourned every man in the Gym was full of "pep".

The meeting was declared an informal one and as usual the members of the faculty who were called upon to give the boys a few words responded gladly and their short talks were snappy and to the point. Professor Abbott gave a very interesting talk on "Clean Athletics" and inserted many interesting incidents of the old time battles between Dartmouth and Amherst, in which he had taken an active part. Professor Harrington in an interesting discussion on "Football as a training for Life" stated a good slogan for Midd to follow, "Get the habit of winning". Captain Bower was then asked to give the boys a few words and he received a burst of applause when he said, "Altho we would like to have all of the men up to the game to-morrow I am glad that they are giving their money to the Friendship fund because those men on the other side need their support more than we do." An X-Ray yell with "Get Norwich" ended the rally and Dean Wright took charge of the meeting for the Friendship Fund final drive.

It happened very fortunately that Dan Mason '17 who could tell us from practical experience just what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for our boys in the training camps about the country was present and consented to give us a short talk on the Y. M. C. A. Dan gave a very interesting talk on the work of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Devens and in closing said, "Fellows, the Y. M. C. A. is just like mother at home to the boys down at camp and you can imagine what a relief it must be on the other side." Dean Wright in thanking Dan Mason for speaking to the boys proposed the following toast, "Here's to Dan Mason, may his shadow never grow less."

Equally fortunate were we in having with us Dr. Stearns, who had addressed the students at chapel in the morning. Dr. Stearns verified the statements Professor Abbott had made earlier in the evening about the "wars" between Dartmouth and Amherst, except that he told them from the Amherst point of view. He then related many experiences which Y. M. C. A. workers have had on the other side in the prison camps and quoted numerous statistics taken from Mr. Mott's report made after his recent return from Europe. The figures were startling and almost inconceivable among them being the statement "The money spent on three days of the present war would pay for the Panama Canal." Dr. Stearns was followed by Professor Lawrence who has worked hard to make the campaign a success. Professor Lawrence gave the latest returns from our campaign and also those from U. V. M. He then asked, "What are we going to do about it?" The question is answered by the final returns which come in Monday night.

Alpha Sigma Phi held its annual initiation last week.

CHARTER DAY EXERCISES

(Continued from Page 1)

At the beginning of 1914 the authority of international law seemed more strongly established than ever before, there had been two international congressess at The Hague and a third one was about to be held. Arbitral tribunals had been established. A scheme for an arbitral court of justice had been agreed upon and only lacked a method of naming the judges. Treaties of general arbitration had become universal. At last it seemed as if the world would turn its swords into ploughshares and its spears into pruning hooks.

Then suddenly at the end of July, almost out of a clear sky, the present catastrophe came upon us. The one transcendent fact related to our present subject which stands out is this, *that the world is at war not because of any weakness in the accepted principles which ought to govern international relations but because of a lack of authority to peacefully enforce them when a great nation deliberately resolves to wholly disregard their moral restraints.* That from the very beginning with manifest premeditation Germany has done.

Her invasion of Belgium was plainly in accordance with long prepared plans. It not only violated a solemn treaty but apart from any treaty was a wicked violation of one of the most fundamental principles of the law of nations. The only possible honest excuse was the utterly unmoral one given by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag August 4, 1914, when he said "We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps already have entered Belgian territory. Gentlemen, this is a breach of International law. The wrong—I speak openly—the wrong we hereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained" ; or, as the Kaiser expressed it in his telegram to President Wilson dated August 14, 1914, recently published by Mr. Gerard, "Belgium neutrality had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds."

One of the great objects of the rules of international law has been to lessen the cruelties of war, to protect women, children and non-combatants from direct attack, to safe guard those who attend the sick and wounded, to limit the useless destruction of property, to restrain armed conflicts to military purposes and to preserve the the rights of neutral nations. It is distressing to follow the contempt which Germany has shown for these humanitarian rules. Her submarine warfare, her zeppelin raids and her whole attitude towards her enemies and neutrals all show her predetermined purpose to let nothing, however high or sacred, not even the moral basis of international relations, interfere with the pursuit of her military or naval plans. Mr. Gerard reports that in the interview which he had with the Kaiser in May 1916 the Kaiser said, "Anyway there is no longer any international law", and to that the Chancellor assented. This is clearly the German position.

The restoration and reparation of Belgium, the question of Alsace Lorraine, the Balkan problem, the German colonies, and other such things, real and difficult problems as they are, do not express the fundamental question at issue. The great question underlying them all is whether in fact justice as between nations as interpreted by the rule of reason is again to have authority in the world and to command obedience. Are we hereafter to have any international law? If German militarism prevails, there is no future for it in our generation at least, *but German militarism is not going to prevail.* (At this point the speaker was loudly applauded.) The authority of justice and reason in international relations is going to be restored ; but international law thus reestablished must of necessity be strengthened and perfected. I think we can predict with reasonable assurance some of the ways in which that will be done. Let us consider them.

One of the most obvious results of the war will be the increased influence and authority of the people in international relations. The trend towards democracy that is, towards republics or some form of government directly responsible to public opinion, is clearly foreshadowed ; and the more the people of a country participate in its govermental affairs, the larger the control they must necessarily exercise over its international relations. This greater participation of the people in the conduct of international relations must necessarily result in the discontinuance of anything like secret treaties. They are the natural implements of absolute governments and of intrigue and are wholly incompatible with popular governments and straightforward dealing. This by no means, however, implies the abolition of secret diplomacy, for diplomacy in its very nature must be more or less secret and confidential.

There is one thing, not a part of diplomacy but by custom attached to it, which ought to be abolished, and that is the presence of military and naval attaches in connection with embassies and legations. The system is wrong in principle. It contemplates the reception into a country of military and naval officers, freed by diplomatic immunity from the authority of the law, when it is perfectly well known that the only purpose of their being there is to seek out information regarding military and naval resources and plans.

I look also as a result of the war to see the rules of international law more clearly defined and perhaps even codified. The moral basis of international law is immutable and its great essential principles are well established, but their application to immediate cases in view of the great changes of all kinds which have come into the world in recent years is not so clear.

There has always been much discussion whether in fact the accepted rules governing international relations were entitled to be called a law at all. A law, as we ordinarily understand it, whether it be divine or human, implies some superior authority with power to enforce it. International law to a considerable degree at least has lacked this one essential element of a law.

In some way or in some form there is bound to come an authority superior to the law of any one nation and that superior authority will give at last to international law that sanction for which it has been waiting so long.

Another great change which I believe with equal confidence will come into international law is that its enforcement will be regarded not as the concern of the nations alone immediately affected but in many cases as the concern of all. Heretofore in international law there has been no well defined and generally accepted principle which has made disputes between two nations the concern of the whole world. As a matter of policy other nations have sometimes intervened, but upon the ground that its interests were affected. In the future the world is not going to consider international disputes as necessarily limited to the nations immediately involved. There will be plenty of such questions so limited, just as there are in municipal law, but as in municipal law there are certain things which the state considers as an attack upon its peace and security, so hereafter in international law certain acts will be regarded as derogatory of the peace and safety of the world. In international law we shall have a criminal as well a civil procedure.

Whether or not the relations of nations should rest upon a moral or a wholly unmoral basis is not a new conflict in the world. In 1513, almost exactly four centuries ago Machiavelli, whose name has become attached to all that is bad in diplomacy, set forth in his book entitled "The Prince" the present German doctrine that in matters of state ordinary moral rules do not apply. It was one hundred years later that Grotius, the father of international law, enunciated the principle of the essential independence and equality of all sovereign states and the moral basis of their relations to each other. "His ideas", said Andrew D. White in an address delivered before the present war, "found their way into current discussion, into systems of law, into treaties, and, as generations rolled by, the world began to find itself, it hardly knew how, less and less cruel, until man looked upon war as practised in his time as upon a hideous dream." When those who come after us look back upon the terrible events of the present, they, too, will look upon war as practised in our time as a hideous dream, but God grant that as a result of it they may see the reign of International Law, founded upon morality and interpreted by reason, re-established; and its authority so strengthened that at last the world will be safe in its protecting care.

Christmas Mail for American Forces Abroad

Washington, D. C., October 3, 1917.

TO THE PUBLIC :

The time is approaching to give thought to bringing Christmas cheer to the American soldiers and sailors abroad.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby the Christmas mail to the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe is to be delivered by Christmas morning. Without the fullest cooperation on the part of the public it will be impossible to accomplish this result.

The three essential respects in which the public can aid in assuring a happy Christmas at the front are: Mail early, address intelligently, and pack securely. For this reason it is urgently requested that all persons having Christmas mail for the soldiers and sailors and the civilian units attached to the army in Europe observe closely the following directions :

1. Mail to reach the soldiers in France by Christmas morning must be posted not later than November 15.

2. Every package must bear conspicuously the words "Christmas Mail", the complete address of the person for whom it is intended, and in the upper left-hand corner the name and the address of the sender.

3. Every parcel must be so packed and wrapped as to admit of easy inspection by the postmaster. No parcel will be dispatched to France which has not the postmaster's certificate that it contains no prohibited articles.

A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.
NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Sec'y of the Navy.

FRIENDSHIP FUND CAMPAIGN

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uine willingness to have an actual share in suffering occasioned by the war.

We as a nation have been accused by our enemies of being a race of money-grabbers, wine-bibbers, and spendthrifts. It is by thus voluntarily foregoing not merely our pleasures but some things that we have hitherto regarded as necessities that we can give the lie to such charges and prove our willingness to pay the cost of war. As The Campus goes to press the amount pledged totals $2,400

Counter Reply

Oh Muse I call thee to our aid,
To help us stop a co-ed raid
On our informal social life,
In which a few would start a strife.

You would decide, Oh! maidens three,
What joy or sorrow is to be
For all members of your kind,—
Your happy thoughts are sure a find.

Some new engagements every year
Do not bear out your point, I fear.
You say all ends in old Math. III
Do any take the good A. B?

The cold-blood rythm of your rhyme,
Is what we call an "awful line."
Tho' your opinion be not budged
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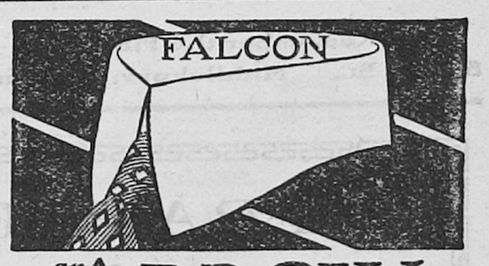

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MIDD AND NORWICH BATTLE TO A TIE

Each Team Makes Touchdown and Goal

Middlebury and Norwich battled to a 7–7 tie on Howard Field, Northfield, Saturday afternoon. There was a hard wind blowing and a snowstorm was in progress when tbe teams lined up, but considering the adverse weather conditions the game was well played and was said by many to have been the fastest game seen in Vermont for several years.

From the way Norwich started the game it appeared as if the cadets were going to repeat their victory of a few weeks ago by an overwhelming score, Middlebury seemed to be unsteady in the first few minutes of play and Norwich ripped thru the line for gain after gain. Boewe, the powerful captain of the Norwich eleven, took the ball time after time and by continually hitting the Blue and White line between the two tackles carried the ball to Midd's five yard line and Bixby carried it over. Boewe kicked the goal.

Again in the second quarter Norwich started a march toward Midd's goal and it seemed that nothing could stop Boewe, who carried the pigskin three out of four times for Norwich. With the ball on Midd's twenty-five yard line Norwich attempted a lateral pass which would have been successful had not "Brainy" Bower intercepted it and run the length of the field for a touchdown. Keppler then tied the score by kicking the goal. This put the old fight into the Blue team and Norwich could not make a gain thru the line or around the ends.

The fight which Midd displayed at the close of the second quarter was carried into the third period and from then on Midd outplayed Norwich. Captain Boewe and the other Norwich backs were unable to gain a yard, and Norwich played on the defensive thru the remainder of the game. In the final period Midd tried desperately to turn the tie into a victory but the Norwich line held. When the Midd backfield finally found the weak spot in the cadets' line they began going thru for good gains and brought the ball to Norwich's twenty yard line when the whistle blew and saved Norwich from what seemed sure defeat.

Boewe played brilliantly for Norwich but soon found the offensive and defensive work of Myrick, Mead, Dake and Keppler too much for him. "Brainy" Bower as usual was there when the occasion arose and saved the Blue and white from defeat by his long run.

The line-up follows:

MIDDLEBURY		NORWICH
Thomas, Aines	r.e.	Marsden
Canty	r.t.	Powers, Earl
Brackett / English	r.g.	Herrick
Dake	c.	Howard
Breen	l.g.	Winter
Myrick	l.t.	Steele, Leavitt
Mead	l.e.	Barrett
Parker, Bower	q.b.	Bixby
Ross, Tatro	r.h.b.	Martin, Smith
Bower / Murnane	l.h.b.	Liston
Keppler, Tatro	f.b.	Boewe

Umpire: Young of Adams
Referee: Toomey of Harvard
Head linesman: Lawler of Harvard.

ALUMNI NOTES

'72. Horace J. Nichols died at his home in Worcester, Mass., on August 1. He had not been well for a year or two. Mr Nichols had lived in Worcester for over thirty years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ella F. Nichols, whose address is 33 South Willard Street, Burlington, Vt.

'84. Rev. Elmer P. Miller is leaving his position as Arch-deacon of the Diocese of eastern Oklahoma and will soon make his home in Saranac Lake, N. Y.

'05. Capt. David C. Caldwell who has been stationed at the big army camp in Syracuse, N. Y., where he had charge of building roads, water plants, electric light plants, etc., has been transferred to the Quartermaster's Overseas Depot, Philadelphia, where he is remodeling commercial boats into army transports.

'09. A son was born October 15 to Mr. and Mrs. John Dunlap of Iowa City, Iowa. Mrs. Dunlap was Fanny Gates '09.

'11. Wayne Bosworth was a Sunday visitor at the college. He stopped off here on his way to Montpelier where he was this week admitted to the bar. At present Mr. Bosworth is a mounted scout with the 1st Vermont Infantry at Westfield, Mass. He spends his evenings teaching French to his fellow soldiers in camp.

'12. Letters have been received at the college lately announcing the safe arrival of Arthur B. King in Liverpool, England. Mr. King is on his way to France where he will serve as a Y. M. C. A. worker in one of the U. S. army camps.

'14. The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Chalmers '14 to Lieutenant Vernon Thayer Dow of Burlington has been announced.

'17. Webster Miller was a week-end visitor on the hill.

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THE MIDDLEBURY REGISTER

prints all the important college news every week. All interested in the college should take the Register, $1.00 a year in advance, in the village.

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OPERA HOUSE—COMING

Thursday, Nov. 8—"The Greater Power", With Ethel Barrymore
Friday, Nov. 9—"Her Own People", With Lenore Ulrich
Saturday, Nov. 10—"Aladdin's Other Lamp", With Viola Dana
Tuesday, Nov. 13—"Clover's Rebellion", With Anita Stewart